Site XMH-01116 consists of 19 artifacts. Eight flakes and one biface fragment were found on the surface and an additional 10 flakes were found subsurface in either shovel test pits or test units. Chert, quartz, basalt, an unidentified material and obsidian (a non-locally occurring material type) were present among the debitage.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m. A total of 28 shovel test pits were excavated at the site. The depth of the shovel test pits varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. A total of two shovel test pits were positive. One of the positive shovel test pits contained two artifacts and the other positive shovel test pit contained one artifact. Subsurface artifacts were found from 5-30cmbs in both positive shovel test pits.

Figure 70. General view of XMH-01116, facing southwest

One 1m x 1m test unit was excavated at site XMH-01116. The southwest corner of the unit was placed 9m east and 1.5m south of the site datum, near a positive shovel test pit. The test unit was excavated in 10cm levels until glacial till was reached throughout the entire unit floor. The test unit contained seven artifacts in total. Two artifacts were recovered from level one, 0-10cmbd. Two more artifacts were recovered from level two, 10-20cmbd. An additional three artifacts were recovered from level three, 20-30cmbd. No subsurface features were identified at the site. Soil thickness varied from 0-65cm in depth across the site. The south and southwest portions of the site have sustained considerable wind erosion, and soil deposition only averaged 2-3cm in depth. A total of nine shovel tests were attempted in this area of the site, though no real excavation occurred due to lack of soils. Where there is soil in this area, it consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 2cm. Glacial till is encountered below this organic horizon and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles. Soil on the north and northeast portions of the site shows more deposition, averaging 30cm in depth. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess that is present to an average of 5cmbs. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.

Findings

A total of 19 artifacts were recorded at XMH-01116. Nine artifacts, including a biface fragment, were found on the surface and 10 artifacts were found subsurface in either shovel test pits or test units. Materials at the site include chert, quartz, basalt, and obsidian. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 20m x 35m.

Site XMH-01116 is a small site with both surface and subsurface components. With buried cultural material and the presence of obsidian (a non-locally occurring material type), XMH-01116 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. In situ artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and

diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. Site XMH-01116 is an intact archaeological site with integrity. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

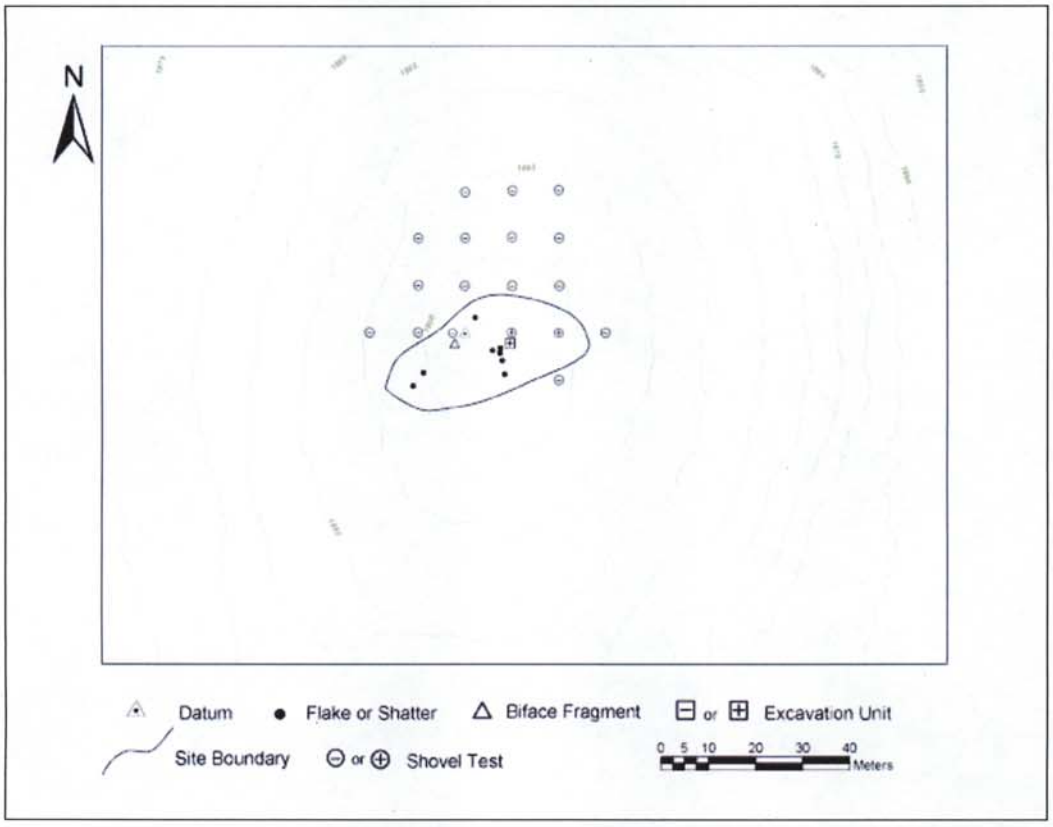

Figure 71. Site map of XMH-01116

XMH-01127
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-01127 is located at the top of a hill elevated 25m above the surrounding terrain. There is a small dry lake located 100m away to the south. The site has an approximately 180° unobstructed view of the surrounding terrain to the north. Due to recent episodes of forest fires, there is a high degree of surface visibility at the site. UTM coordinates for the site are:

Site XMH-01127 consists of two artifacts recorded from the surface. Site XMH-01127 was originally identified during a 2003 pedestrian survey as consisting of two flakes on the surface. During the 2004 evaluation of the site, no new artifacts were located. Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m. A total of 25 shovel tests were excavated, none of which contained any cultural materials.

The depth of shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 10m.

No 1m x 1m test units were excavated at XMH-01127 because no subsurface artifacts were located through shovel testing. Soil thickness varied from 0-70cm in depth across the site. The southern portions of the site have sustained considerable wind erosion, and soil deposition only averaged 4cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 4cm. Glacial till is encountered below this organic horizon and consists of moderately compacted yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles. The northern portions of the site show more soil deposition, averaging 40cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 7cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of moderately compacted yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 25 shovel tests produced a total of only two surface artifacts. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-01127 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

XMH-01145

Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Eligible

Figure 72. General view of site XMH-01145

Site XMH-01145 is located on a high point of a north-south running glacial moraine. A dry lake was observed approximately 200m to the southwest. The site has a 300° unobstructed view of the surrounding terrain to the east, south and west. Donnelly Dome and the Granite Mountains fall within this viewshed. To the north, a slightly taller moraine obstructs the view. Due to recent forest fires, there is approximately 60 percent surface visibility at the site. Site disturbance in the form of a road going from , generally following the spine of the moraine, has contributed to some loss of integrity. Numerous military shell casings are also present. UTM coordinates for the site are:

Site XMH-01145 consists of 10 artifacts. Seven flakes were found on the surface and an additional three flakes were found subsurface in either shovel test pits or test units. Tools at the site consist of two uniface fragments that refit and one microblade. Chert and basalt were present among the debitage.

A total of 46 shovel test pits were excavated at the site. A 10m shovel test grid was established, although some shovel tests were excavated at 5m intervals on the northern part of the site. Five meter interval tests were excavated here because more soil was

present and the likelihood of encountering subsurface artifacts was considered to be greater. All shovel tests were excavated to glacial till. Only one shovel test was positive, and contained one flake found from 0-36 cmbs.

Two 1m x 1m test units were excavated at XMH-01145. Test unit one was placed to the south of the positive shovel test and did not encounter any cultural material. A second test unit was placed 1m east of the positive shovel test. The only artifact found in unit two was a large unifacially-retouched gray chert flake previously broken into 2 pieces. Soil depths averaged 0-10cm on top of the landform and approximately 20-40cm at the northern part of the site. Surface artifacts were collected from the road.

Table 7. Lithic assemblage recorded from XMH-01145

Artifact Class	Frequency	% of Assemblages
Unifaces		
Uniface retouched flake fragment	2	20%
Microblade Cores and Microblades		
Microblades	1	10%
Debitage		
Flakes	7	70%
Total	10	100%

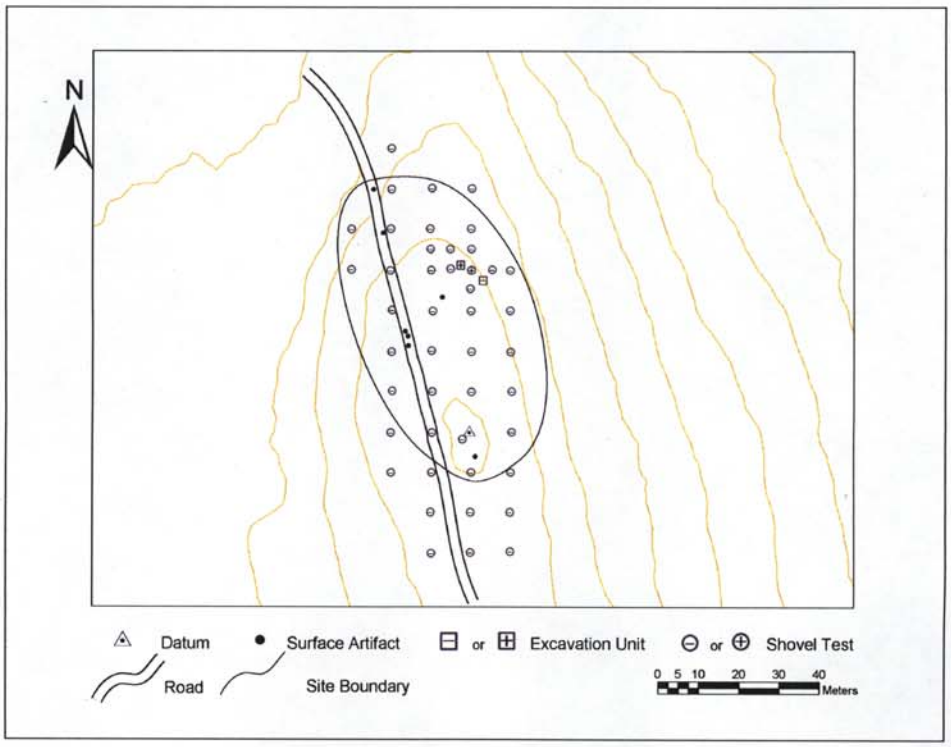

Figure 73. Site map of XMH-01145

Findings

A total of 10 artifacts were recorded at XMH-01145. Seven artifacts, including a microblade, were found on the surface and three artifacts were found subsurface in either shovel test pits or test units. Materials at the site include chert and basalt. Based

on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 50m x 75m.

Site XMH-01145 is a low-density site with both surface and subsurface components. With buried cultural material and multiple tool types, XMH-01145 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. In situ artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. Despite some disturbance, site XMH-01145 is an intact archaeological site with integrity. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D, for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

XMH-01146
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Eligible

Figure 74. General view of site XMH-01146, facing south

Site XMH-01146 is located on a south facing, gradually sloping glacial moraine. Site XMH-01145 is located approximately 89m to the north. The closest water source is 400m to the southeast. A dry lake is present to the southwest at a distance of approximately 100m. The site has a 250° unobstructed view of the surrounding terrain to the east, north and west. The view to the north is obstructed by a slightly taller rise were site XMH-01145 is located. There is some site disturbance in the form of a two-track road that cuts through the site. Visibility in the roadway is at least 80 percent, and off of the road visibility is approximately 10-20 percent. UTM coordinates for the site are: .

Site XMH-01146 consists mainly of lithic debitage. One biface fragment and more than 20 flakes were found on the surface, and an additional flake was found subsurface in a shovel test. Chert is the only material type present among the debitage. Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m. A total of 43 shovel tests were excavated at the site. The depth of shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. One shovel test was positive and contained one artifact at a depth of 0-8cmbs.

One 1m x 1m test unit was excavated at XMH-01146. The southwest corner of the test unit was placed 20m south and 8m east of the site datum, near a concentration of surface artifacts. The unit was excavated in 10cm levels until glacial till was reached throughout the entire unit floor. The test unit contained no cultural material. No subsurface features were identified at the site. Soil thickness varied from 1-40cm across the site. Throughout approximately 90 percent of the site, the landform has experienced considerable wind erosion and soil deposition averaged only 5cm. Soil in these heavily eroded areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 5cm. Glacial till is encountered below this organic horizon and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles. Some

areas down slope from the top of the site show more deposition, averaging 30cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess that is present to an average depth of 5cmbs. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted brown to reddish brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.

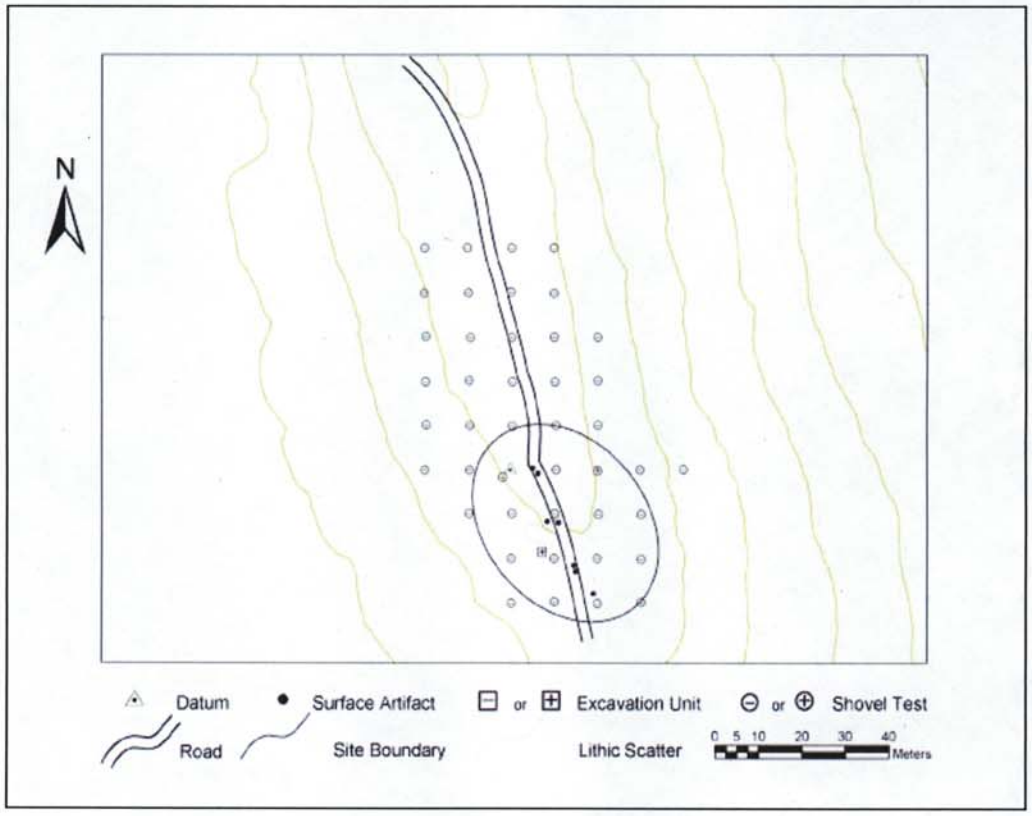

Figure 75. Site map of XMH-01146

Findings

More than 20 artifacts were recorded at XMH-01146. The majority of these artifacts, including a biface fragment, were found on the surface and one artifact was found subsurface in a shovel test pit. Chert was the only material found at the site. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 35m x 25m.

Site XMH-01146 is a small site with both surface and subsurface components. With buried cultural material, XMH-01146 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. In situ artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. Site XMH-01146 is an intact archaeological site with integrity, despite some site disturbance. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

XMH-01160

Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-01160 is located on a northwest-southeast trending glacial moraine which follows. The site is on a large high point where and a secondary dirt road intersect. The high point slopes gradually (2-3 percent) on all sides except to the north, which slopes 5 percent. This slope leads down to a low flat area. The nearest water sources are , which is approximately 300m to the southeast, and , which is 350m to the southwest. Neither of the lakes are visible from the site. The view shed is mostly obscured by trees, but Granite Mountain is visible to the southeast. Surface visibility is 75 percent across the undisturbed portion of the site. Much of the site has been heavily disturbed, however, by the two roads crossing it, by many ATV trails extending away from the road, and by next to the intersection. Additionally, the area has been cleared of trees in various places along the road by mechanical equipment. The site has been used as both a military bivouac and a hunting camp. UTM coordinates for the site are:

Figure 76. General view of site XMH-01160, facing west

Site XMH-01160 consists of four artifacts: two surface artifacts and two subsurface artifacts. During the initial investigations of the site in 2003, two artifacts, a chert flake and an obsidian microblade section, were found on the road surface and were collected. The following year, during the site evaluation, two chert tertiary flakes were recovered from one shovel test.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 5 and 10m. No shovel tests were placed on the road since this area has been graded down to glacial till. A total of 36 shovel tests were excavated at the site. Sixteen of the shovel tests were placed at 5m intervals either in the area of the positive shovel tests or in the vicinity of surface artifacts. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but in all cases were excavated down to glacial till. In the one positive shovel test artifacts were found at a depth of 5-15cmbs.

Two 1m x 1m test units were excavated at the site. These units were placed adjacent to the one positive shovel test. No artifacts were found in either of the units. The soil thickness varied from 15-35cm throughout the site. The test units revealed soil deposition to an average depth of 15cm below the surface. A rich organic dark brown soil was initially encountered to a depth of 5cm below the surface. Recent trash was found immediately below the moss mat in the vicinity of the test unit in an area that appears to have heavily disturbed. Below this rich organic layer, brown silt with dark reddish brown mottles was encountered. Below this layer, dark yellow brown sandy silt with a low density of gravels was encountered. Glacial till was encountered below this layer to an average depth of 35cmbs.

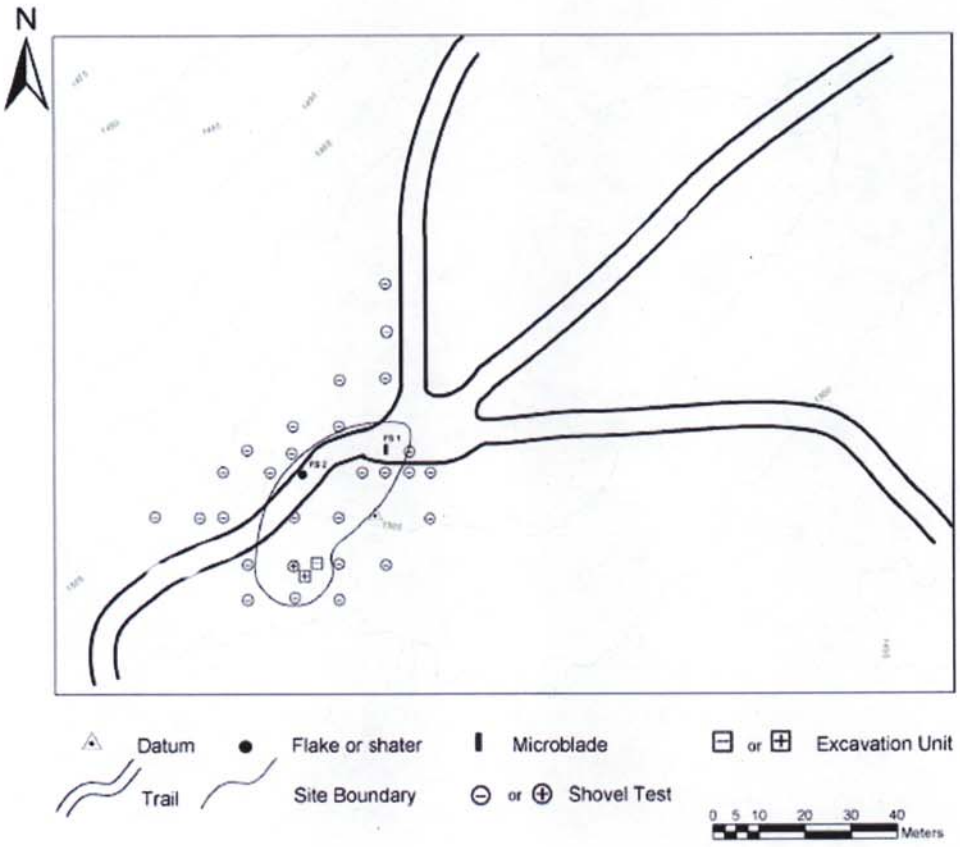

Figure 77. Site map of XMH-01160

Findings

A total of four artifacts were recovered from XMH-01160. A chert flake and an obsidian microblade section were recovered from the surface and two chert flakes were recovered from below the surface. Based on the results of the survey and the testing, the site area is estimated at 34m x 20m.

Site XMH-01160 is a heavily disturbed site that has lost all integrity. Despite the presence of obsidian and a microblade, which may have made the site eligible under criterion D, the site disturbance is too widespread. The paucity of cultural material and the highly disturbed context indicates that XMH-01160 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.